

# THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## The Deutschland

THE arrival at Hampton Roads of the German "submersible" freighter Deutschland marks a notable achievement in the annals of ocean trade. Not the least startling feature of this new departure is the effect it will have on international questions relating to the maintenance of blockades declared by one belligerent nation against another.

Submersibles of the Deutschland type nullify paper blockades, agreements and conventions intended to restrict the freedom of the seas in war or peace, for what one has done, others may do. Any country with an ocean frontage can operate these invisible blockade runners irrespective of the edicts of its competitors and opponents.

This Teutonic achievement has been long heralded but no one gave it much credence because it was believed impossible of accomplishment. The Germans have now demonstrated that their promise of direct submarine communication across the Atlantic was no idle boast. This is a most wonderful invention, this submersible of theirs.

## A Superfluous Court

WHEN the third judicial circuit was established on Hawaii it seemed necessary for a number of excellent reasons. The Kau, Kohala and Kona districts were isolated from the more densely settled windward cane growing districts as effectually as if they had been on another island. There were no direct steamer connections between East and West Hawaii and the easiest and quickest way of going from Kailua to Hilo, or vice versa, was to take steamer to Honolulu and transfer here to another vessel. Roads were few, tortuous and rocky.

Now, all this has been changed. The automobile and the railroad have brought the whole island into close inter-communication; Hilo has grown to be a thriving city which has become in all senses the business and social center, not simply for Hanalei, Hilo and Puna but for the Kohala, Kau and Kona districts as well. It is now simply a matter of a few hours, or at most half a day, for the residents of any of these outlying and sparsely settled districts to journey into the county seat.

When the third judicial district was established it was thought too grievous a hardship for citizens and court officials to have to attend court at Hilo and hence this court was located at Kailua, midway between the isolated north and south poles of the Big Island. What was then intended as a convenience has now in turn become a more grievous hardship than it was originally.

There are hardly more than 250 or 300 citizens available for jury service in the four districts included in the third circuit. As a result practically every man on the lists is drawn for grand or petit jury service twice a year. While under the law jury service exempts a citizen from repetition of service this exemption is inoperative as against service when a second or third venire must be drawn, and there have been few court terms when important causes were up for trial that the ordinary run of judicial exemptions have not made several venires necessary in order to fill the jury box.

Kailua is a hot, dusty, dirty hole without decent accommodations for even those accused persons who have fallen aslant of the Law. To drag law-abiding citizens there at stated intervals and compel them to live for a varying number of weeks in decrepit hotels where bathtubs are unknown and where ice, electric lights and modern conveniences are merely traditional, is a travesty on justice.

The cases tried at Kailua are mainly crimes of violence. How much influence the climate and uncomfortable surroundings have to do with the even course of justice it would be difficult to state. Any one who has perspired through one term of court there can tell tales of climatic influence on the rendition of verdicts that would supply copy for a year in the columns of The Green Bag. It has even been alleged that the obligation of jury duty at Kailua has had a good deal to do with retarding the economic development of Kona.

The point of the whole matter is that the third circuit court has outlived its usefulness and ought to be abolished. All the trial cases and judicial business of Hawaii can be taken care of by the fourth circuit court at Hilo at better advantage to litigants, at far greater convenience and less cost. Furthermore it would equalize the onerous and irksome annual duty of jury service now falling on the citizens of Kohala, the two Konas and Kau.

## A Forgotten Rebellion

A WAR development concerning which little has been said in the despatches is the serious uprising against the Turks in progress in Arabia. The rebels are reported to have captured the holy city of Mecca Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, and to have proclaimed the independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

The revolt is the outcome of the so-called Pan-Arab movement which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression and unjust taxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian peninsula, and at the formation of a great confederation of all the Arab tribes wherever located. In other words it represents crystallization of the Arab's dream of independence.

## A Ban on Science

AS a sure preventive of future world wars, Salomon Reinach, in The Nation advocates the arbitrary control of science so that no civilized nation may employ its powers against a neighboring people.

It would be a dangerous mistake to believe that any readjustment of frontiers could afford a sufficient guarantee for future peace, or that war indemnities, protective tariffs, and the like could oblige the peace-breakers to renounce their schemes, he says. We are no longer in 1815, when frontiers were considered as obstacles to aggression, when financial disabilities involved disarmament.

The treaty which shall put an end to the present war will do nothing for the interests of mankind if it is like any of the former ones. Why? Because the character of war and warfare having undergone a complete change, the conventions and treaties which put an end to warfare cannot, in any degree, resemble those of the past.

At the future congress, among the seats reserved for the delegates of the great powers one seat should remain vacant, as reserved to the greatest, the most redoubtable, though youngest of powers: science in secret robes.

That is the new fact; that is what diplomacy should not ignore; that that imminent and execrable scandal is to be averted: the whole of civilization falling a victim to science, her dearest daughter, brought forth and nurtured by her, now ready to deal her the death-blow.

As early as 1870, the great historian Michelet wrote that machinery would transform warfare, but that the mechanism of spreading death would soon find a rival in military chemistry.

Michelet was a prophet. Fortresses are bygone things. The depths of the sea, the realm of the clouds, are open to machines which can work, unseen, any amount of evil. Military chemistry has only just made its appearance, but we know that whole regions can be turned into deserts by using poisoned gas on a large scale. Wireless electricity has not yet contrived to explode factories or destroy distant towns as by an earthquake, but that is by no means impossible, and may be realized this very year.

Let us conclude that in 1916, if the remodeling of frontiers, the financial compensations, etc., still retain their raison d'être, because in conformity with justice, they cannot and should not be considered as the more essential elements of the future settlement. The all-important question is the muzzling of the mad dog.

If, in a civilized country, the police hear of a factory preparing poison, that factory is at once suppressed and the directors punished. What is true for a civilized state should be true for the world at large, for the consensus of states. Such a consensus exists in the matter of keeping down plague and cholera; the only thing now necessary and urgent is to extend its action to a scourge more fatal than either cholera or plague, the scourge of destructive science, because it destroys the host.

Every state would pledge itself to renounce the fabrication of submarines, war-planes, torpedoes, guns, explosives (excepting for industrial purposes), guns of more than two inches, poisoned gas (excepting for industrial purposes), and, in general, any instrument or contrivance which the inspectors, sent out by the permanent peace committee at The Hague, should consider as adaptable to purposes of destruction and manslaughter.

Renan and Barthelot once dreamed of a great scientific discovery which would put in the hands of a well-meaning tyrant, or of a small minority of friends to mankind, a terrible instrument of coercion, thanks to which nothing could be initiated against the welfare of humanity. But they seem to have overlooked that such an instrument could become the property of an enemy of mankind and enable him to destroy the liberty of the world. That is what has almost been the case.

The lesson of 1914-1916 should not be lost. The dreams of Renan and Barthelot must be realized, but to the advantage of liberty and justice, not for their suppression. Humanity must have its police, and science must supply that police, and that police only, with sure means of holding in respect the predatory nations, the international banditti and world raiders.

## No More Indentured Coolies

ONE result of this war which may have far-reaching effect on the development of tropical industries other than sugar is contained in the following excerpt from the Louisiana Planter. If India refuses to allow its Tamil and Hindu coolies to be "indentured" in foreign lands as agricultural laborers it will have considerable influence on production costs. Undoubtedly the labor supply will still be available, but the change will be in the direction it took in Hawaii when, perforce, the contract system had to be given over. The many gloomy predictions made twenty years ago have not been fulfilled, and we are still growing cane. The Planter says:

The coolie labor which for three quarters of a century has been the cornerstone of the sugar industry in British Guiana, Trinidad, and some of the other British West Indian colonies, is apparently in peril because of the lack of a continuous labor supply and because of the revolt of public opinion in the East Indies against the indenturing method as hitherto practiced in securing labor there and carrying away the laborers to distant lands.

The Indian government has taken cognizance of this unrest in the East Indies and is apparently promising the abatement of the system, but at the same time asking for such delay as may make it possible to discontinue these indentures without ruining the British colonies hitherto dependent on such labor supplies. In the Indian legislative council a movement in this direction was inaugurated in March and Lord Harding in responding thereto, indicated a sympathetic feeling on the part of the English government towards the desires of the prominent natives of the British East Indies, who are laboring in the direction of abating what they believe to be a great evil. It is stated in a recent issue of the West India Committee's Circular that the Indian government was willing to sanction a continuance of the present method of indenturing for a maximum period of five years.

To change over a great industry like the sugar industry that has been going on for three quarters of a century under a given system of labor, to an entirely new system, is a violent shock at the best, and it does not promise to practically destroy the British West Indian sugar industry in the colonies that we have named, unless the high prices for sugar now prevailing should continue to prevail after peace between the warring nations shall have been declared.

It does seem that higher prices for sugar will prevail for several years, perhaps for ten years to come, but perhaps not high enough to protect the British West Indies from the destructive effect of the loss of all its indentured labor. The question is so serious that it is commanding very great consideration by the English government.

## BREVITIES

(From Saturday Advertiser.)  
Lydia E. Gomes was granted a divorce yesterday from Manuel Gomes on the ground of non-support. She was allowed \$20 a month alimony.

France Prather brought suit for divorce yesterday against Wayne Prather, now in California. Non-support is the charge made in the libel.

Many members of McKinley High School's 1916 graduating class were accorded membership in the alumni association of the school, at a meeting of the association last evening.

Wong Goo, charged with a statutory offense, appeared before the United States commissioner yesterday. He waived examination and was held over for grand jury investigation.

A petition was filed in the circuit court yesterday in the estate of Mary J. Alexander. The petition prays for the allowance of accounts, determination of the trust and distribution of estate.

The deposition of Robert Dewar, a former motorman of the Rapid Transit, was taken in Judge Whitney's court yesterday. His evidence is to be used in the suit for damages brought against the company by Baron Charles Etti Le Gay.

Found lying in the Capitol grounds in a weakened condition, George Smith, an English sailor, was taken to the emergency hospital yesterday afternoon. Upon examination it was found that Smith was suffering from a high fever. He was transferred immediately to The Queen's Hospital.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)  
Thomas Pedro, Jr., has been appointed clerk of the circuit court at Hilo, according to an announcement sent to the supreme court by Judge Quinn.

Marta Tukubeye, charged with murder in the first degree, was arraigned before Judge Ashford of the circuit court yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His case was continued to be set for trial in September.

G. S. Raymond, C. O. Smith, Bertha Ben Taylor, J. A. Davis and Eugene Horner have been named as a board of examiners to pass upon the credentials of a number of school teachers. The first meeting was held yesterday morning in the department of education offices.

Transfer of the Coral Gardens of Kaneohe to Philip J. Bryan and Reynolds Denison probably will be made tomorrow. Arthur L. MacKaye, editor of the Hilo Tribune, who was in charge of the gardens for several months, signed over all his rights in the resort yesterday.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)  
The management of the Y. M. C. A. summer school is making arrangements for a long hike by the pupils, starting July 29, and going around the island. Dozens of letters from all over the country promising assistance in spreading the news of "Pineapple Day" have been received at the promotion committee.

The annual examinations in the Japanese schools of this city will be held this week, and the yearly vacation of one month will open at the end of the week.

A. P. Taylor of the promotion committee has received word that the moving pictures taken by Joseph de France have been developed and have proved most successful.

An invitational dance will be given at eight o'clock tonight by William Rowat of the Heanani Yacht and Boat Club in the hall of the Heanani boat-house, at the waterfront.

Joseph Veracruz was granted a divorce yesterday by Judge Whitney of the circuit court from Hattie Veracruz, and the three minor children were put in his custody. Desertion was the grounds for the divorce.

The fire department last night responded to an alarm turned in King street and Dowsett lane by neighbors who mistook a smoking kerosene lamp in the home of a Korean for the starting of a conflagration.

An order to show cause why a license to sell real estate in the estate of Charles Wallace Booth should not be made was signed yesterday by Judge Whitney of the circuit court, a petition for the sale having been filed last week.

Clarence W. Chadwick, famous as a Christian Science lecturer, will be a through passenger in the Niagara tomorrow, on his way to the Orient and Australia, accompanied by Mrs. Chadwick. On his return trip he will stop over here and give several addresses.

According to a weekly calendar issued by the University of Illinois, Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy of the College of Hawaii, has delivered the following illustrated lectures there: June 29, on "Polynesia"; June 30, "The Natural History of Hawaii"; on July 1, "Hawaiian Songs and Legends."

## ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE HAS REDUCED DISEASE

(By the Associated Press.)  
WARSAW, July 8.—At the German Congress of International Medicine, which has just been in session here, Surgeon-General Huenemann reported that in the worst typhoid month (December, 1914), since the war began the number of typhoid cases in the German army was only one-fourteenth as many as in the worst month of the Franco-Prussian War, when the total number of German troops in the field was far smaller than now. The use of the Pfeiffer-Kolle anti-typhoid vaccine which is now in general use, has, he said, been given in millions of instances without any serious consequences, and it was due to this vaccine that such a wonderful reduction of typhoid cases have been brought about.

## CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains, Chamberlin's Colic & Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## PERSONALS

(From Saturday Advertiser.)  
William McGlinchey, supervising principal for the Island of Maui, who has been in Honolulu several days, will leave today for Hilo, where he and his family will remain during the summer vacation.

Jay A. Urice, educational secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is father of a boy, George Nesbit Urice, who was born Wednesday morning at Kapoli in maternity home. Mother and son are reported as doing nicely.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)  
Miss Signa Wikander, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. F. Wikander, departed on the Transport Thomas on Wednesday morning for California where they will remain for some time.

Attorney F. Schenck leaves in the Wilhelmina Wednesday morning, on a short vacation trip to the Coast. He expects to confine himself to California and to be back again by the first of September.

Arthur L. MacKaye, editor of the Hilo Tribune, returned to Hilo on Saturday for the Mauna Kea. He came to Honolulu on a flying visit to dispose of his interests in the Coral Gardens, at Kaneohe.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)  
Zeno K. Meyers will return from the Coast in the Matsonia, due here July 18.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Blackman are spending the summer at their beach house at Kahala.

Joseph M. Chappel, editor of the National Magazine, has written to the promotion committee declaring that he is coming to visit Hawaii "at the first possible opportunity."

Dr. J. R. Judd, and Mrs. Judd, who have been serving with the French hospitals at the western front, will return home in the fall, according to a cablegram received yesterday by A. P. Judd.

George Angus, president of the Half-Past-Nine Carnival Company, will leave for the mainland tomorrow on a business and pleasure trip combined. He will be gone three months. His place as head of the Carnival company will be taken for the time being by Vice-President G. P. Denison.

## HILLO AGAIN BUSY WITH FALL EVENTS

### Committees Work Hard To Make Civic Convention and County Fair Big Affairs

(Mail Special To The Advertiser.)  
HILLO, July 8.—Now that the July Fourth celebrations are all over and the town is settling down to a more or less ordinary state of mind, the directors of the Fifth Civic Convention and Second Hawaii County Fair are taking up the matter of arranging the many details in connection with the two great events which are to take place next September in Hilo.

The civic convention opens September 21 and closes September 25. The fair opens September 22 and remains in operation for two days.

Director William McKay of the convention is now working on the task of appointing the various sub-committees which are to handle the many details in connection with the big civic gathering. It is expected that by next week all the work will be finished and then the committee can get busy right away on their work.

Letters have been sent out once more to the different civic organizations of the Territory urging them to send as many delegates as possible to the convention and also asking for suggestions regarding the subjects that might be discussed at the Inter-Island civic gathering. The letters also ask that any extra feature that might suggest itself to any of the organizations be promptly forwarded to Director McKay so that due and timely consideration may be given it.

Matters that might influence future legislation in the Islands are especially thought to be worthy of suggestion as topics of discussion at the convention. It is considered that the best work the convention can do is to arouse interest in legislative work so as to better conditions in every way throughout the Territory. County affairs will also be discussed and the supervisors of the various counties will be invited to air their opinions.

The directors of the Second Hawaii County Fair are also working hard on their proposition which promises to be the biggest thing of its kind ever pulled off in Hawaii. Dr. H. B. Elliot, who heads the fair board of directors, is working in every possible way to make the annual exhibition better than ever. Promises of exhibits are coming in every day and the success of the fair is assured.

## DELEGATE KUHIO IS DUE TODAY IN STEAMER MANOA

A letter has been received from George McK. McClellan, representative of the chamber of commerce in Washington, stating that Delegate Kuhio is on his way to Honolulu, and it was thought that the Delegate might arrive on the Ventura yesterday. He will probably come in the Manoa. Kuhio is reported to be coming back to consult with his lawyers regarding the Liliuokalani trust case, pending in the circuit court here.

## HAWAII IS REPRESENTED IN CALIFORNIA MILITIA

Allan W. Judd, writing to The Advertiser from San Bernardino, Cal., advises that Hawaii is represented in the ranks of Company K, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of California, by Benjamin H. Wilcox, born in Lihue and a former resident of Honolulu. The Seventh Regiment went into camp in Sacramento June 26, pending its transfer to the Mexican border.

## NEW ALLIED RULES WILL CUT EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES

News from London, received here yesterday and Saturday, that Great Britain and France had decided to withdraw orders carrying out the Declaration of London, meant that exports from the United States to the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands will decline still further. Increased stringency of the Allied blockade had reduced exports to those countries from \$37,000,000 in April, 1915, to \$20,000 in April, 1916, and the new policy will cut them still more.

The figures are those of the summary published by the department of commerce. For the ten months' period ending in April the decrease was from \$301,000,000 to \$217,000,000, a drop of nearly one-third.

The only exception in the general contraction in trade is shown in the figures on exports to Norway, with a gain for April from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and from \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000 for the ten months' period ending in April. In sharp contrast to this trend, shipments to Denmark for the month fell away from \$7,000,000 to \$3,000,000; Sweden from \$5,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the Netherlands from \$20,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The distinction between the countries is apparently due to the fact that shipments from Norway into Germany are more difficult than from the remaining countries and can be regulated more effectively by the British, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands have direct routes to the German Empire which are not so easily controlled by the blockade.

## Nothing To Teutonic Powers

According to the official figures of the department of commerce exports to the Teutonic powers have dropped to practically nothing. The one item of \$28,000,000 noted in the ten months' period ending in April of 1915 included the shipments in the month of July, 1914, preceding the declaration of war.

Exports to the Allied nations record a gain of 50 per cent during April, from \$204,000,000 to \$308,000,000, and a gain of 60 per cent for the ten months' period from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000. Figures on shipments to Russia, both to Europe and through the Asiatic port of Vladivostok, showed continued and remarkable increases. Exports to Russia in Europe for April expanded from \$4,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and for ten months from \$15,000,000 to \$144,000,000. In a similar manner shipments to Russia in Asia grew from \$6,000,000 to \$26,000,000 for the month and from \$18,000,000 to \$85,000,000 for the ten months, in spite of advice from Japan which indicated that Russia has been able to place war orders more advantageously than in the United States.

## Slight Increase To France

Exports to France for April show only a slight increase, from \$51,000,000 to \$55,000,000, leading to the inference that shipments to the French have probably reached their peak. On the contrary, totals for the ten months show a gain from \$276,000,000 to \$477,000,000.

Heavy increases are noted also in exports to the United Kingdom, with a gain for April from \$94,000,000 to \$135,000,000; to Canada, with an expansion from \$25,000,000 to \$48,000,000, and to Australia, from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Shipments to Italy record a slight gain from \$19,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for the month, while the total for the ten months grew from \$158,000,000 to \$220,000,000.

## HENRIQUES WOULD BACK RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

As he was leaving for Kona Friday Edgar Henriques said that he is strongly in favor of an early extension of the Rapid Transit franchise.

"The company ought to be given anything it asks, if for no other reason, simply because it keeps the streets decently paved wherever its tracks go. The car track is the only smooth roadway in a good many of the city streets and in my opinion the automobile owners of Honolulu ought to back the company so it can get anything it wants."

## CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IS IN NEED OF FUNDS

The Children's Hospital on Kaula street is in need of more funds. The number of little patients there has been growing steadily during the last year, according to the report of the superintendent, Miss Janet Dewar. Dr. George F. Straub was appointed surgeon for the hospital in place of Dr. W. C. Hobdy, who was compelled to resign by other work. Dr. F. H. Hedemann remains physician.

## FRANCE WILL IMPORT ITALIAN COAL MINERS

(By the Associated Press.)  
PARIS, July 8.—The government is arranging to bring ten thousand workmen from Italy to increase the production of the coal mines of the region of Lyons. Seven million tons a year is the estimate of the increased output that may thus be assured.

## UTAH SUGAR BAG FACTORY

The Desert news is authority for the information that a plant will be erected in Salt Lake for the manufacture of bags. The company was organized with \$250,000 and 150 people will be employed of which half will be women. Large supplies of cotton from the south and jute from Calcutta, India, have been purchased. As the bag industry is closely allied to the sugar industry, the western sugar men feel that another obstacle in the sugar business is being overcome, seeing the raw material has been so hard to get.

## VALLEY ISLE WANTS IAO ROAD REPAIRED

Believes Territory Should Also Build Scenic Highway To Crest of Haleakala

Maui will come before the legislature in the next session with a request that funds be appropriated for the restoration of the Iao valley road, which was destroyed in the disastrous and fatal storm last winter, and also for a Haleakala road.

Both roads are island tourists' assets, according to the view expressed on Maui, and as such they are general territorial propositions and not such as the county of Maui should be expected to carry out.

The Maui News has the following editorial on the subject:

"Honolulu visitors and others who would fain see the beauties of Iao Valley from the cushions of a luxurious touring car, will keep on waiting for a long time if they wait for the County of Maui to rebuild the washed-out valley road. At least, this is the attitude of the county supervisors at the present time. County Engineer Cox states that to build a bridge across the stream below Kapanui and to gouge out a driveway in the vertical basalt cliff on the north side of the valley will cost some \$70,000; while to do away with the bridge and keep the road entirely on the south side will cost something like \$30,000. An the county hasn't the money, nor apparently the inclination, to spend it if it had, on a bit of road that has almost nothing but scenery to warrant it."

"Most of the county officials take the attitude that it will be up to the next legislature to help out in this project. This, by the way, is along the lines of the 'territorial roads' plan advocated by the Civic Convention two years ago; a plan which will probably have to be adopted in some form or other, sooner or later, if the best interests of the Islands as a tourist resort are to be considered. Iao Valley is a case in point, and the Haleakala road is another. It will be a long time before Maui County will be warranted in assuming the burden of either of these projects, though the Territory needs them badly right now. In short, the tourist proposition must come to be considered as a territorial matter from start to finish, and not merely territorial from an advertising standpoint, and local when it comes to acting as hosts."

"It is proper for the Territory to build a road into the crater of Kilauea, and a boulevard up Tantalus, but when it comes to building a road up Iao Valley or up Haleakala for the benefit of the tourist, it is solely up to Maui County. At least this would seem to be the inference."

## ISLANDS OF PEACE BID ALL TO COME

Promotion Committee Circular Carries Gospel of Hawaii-ness All Over Mainland

The following is a new circular which is being sent out by the Hawaii Promotion Committee, under headlines describing Hawaii as "The Islands of Peace," and the "Honey-moon Isles, the only safe insular tourist resort in the world."

"Now that the unfortunate conditions throughout Europe, Mexico and much of the Orient, preclude all thought of pleasure travel across the Atlantic and the far-Pacific a question with many will be—

"Where can I spend a few months away from all this disturbing influence? Where is there a place with which there is regular communication with our own country where one can be in touch with home by wireless, cable and mail and yet far removed from the war zone? Where can I send my wife and children with perfect safety if it is not possible for business reasons the I should accompany them? Where can I find suitable accommodation, good hotels, pleasant reasonably priced boarding houses, or secure a comfortable cottage or larger home? Where will the cost of living continue to be reasonable? Where can all this be found?"

"Where but in the Isles of Peace—Hawaii, 'the loveliest fleet of Islands that lies anchored in any ocean'—where every month is the month of May!"

"Passenger steamers leave San Francisco for Honolulu every week. Time: Four and a half to six days. No fog or storm. Smooth seas. Lines—Matson Navigation Company, Togo Kisen Kaisha (Japaners for Orient), Oceanic Steamship Company, Pacific Mail S. S. Company (Europeans for Orient), China Mail S. S. Company (Europeans for Orient), Great Northern Pacific S. S. Company (via Los Angeles and Hilo). From Vancouver, B. C.—Regular service of the Canadian Australasian E. M. S. S. Line.

"Climatic conditions in Hawaii are most desirable. Malaria, the dread of most tropical and semi-tropical countries, is unknown in The Paradise of the Pacific.

"The scenery is beautiful, roads are good in the main. In fact no more desirable Home Land exists under the sun. See anything in The Beach at Waikiki every day in the year.

"For detailed information about Hawaii or illustrated folder write to Hawaii Promotion Committee."

"Plan to come over for the Sunny 'Winter.' Delightful Summer Season, Mid-Pacific Carnival in February, All-Year-Round Game Fishing Resort, and 'Life That Is Different.'"